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## *FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET*

| | |
|---|---|
| TRANSMITTING: | 16 PAGES (INCLUDING THIS PAGE) |
| TO : | Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents<br>Commissioner for Patents<br>U.S. Patent and Trademark Office |
| TO FAX NUMBER: | (571) 273-8300 |
| DATE: | April 14, 2008 |
| SENDER: | Ralph E. Jocke |
| SENDER FAX NO.: | (330) 722-6446 |
| SENDER PHONE: | (330) 721-0000 |
| COMMENTS: | Please file the attached Petition in application **08/889,033** (D-1083). |

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April 14, 2008

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Re: | **Appeal No.:** | **2007-0699** |
| | **Application No.:** | **08/889,033** |
| | **Confirmation No.:** | **2912** |
| | **Appellants:** | **Frazzitta, et al.** |
| | **Title:** | **Transaction System** |
| | **Docket No.:** | **D-1083** |

Sir:

In response to the rehearing decision dated February 15, 2008, please find enclosed a "Petition from actions of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences" for filing in the above-identified application. Attached to the Petition is a four page document.

No fee is deemed required. However, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any necessary fee associated with this Response and any other fee due to Deposit Account 09-0428.

Very truly yours,

Ralph E. Jocke
Reg. No. 31,029

**CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. SECTIONS 1.8(a) AND 1.6(d)**

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**
I hereby certify that, on the date shown below, this correspondence is being transmitted by facsimile to the Patent and Trademark Office at (571) 273-8300.

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D-1083

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Application No.: **08/889,033** | ) | |
| In re Application of **Frazzitta, et al.** | ) | |
| Appeal No.: **2007-0699** | ) | Art Unit 2621 |
| Confirmation No.: **2912** | ) | |
| Filed: **July 7, 1997** | ) | Patent Examiner Tung Vo |
| Title: **Transaction System** | ) | |

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P. O. Box 1450
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## PETITION FROM ACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

This petition is the result of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences ("Board") making procedural errors which resulted in the Board relying on erroneous opinions in rendering the rehearing decision dated February 15, 2008. The rehearing decision was in response to Appellants' Request for Rehearing filed November 15, 2007 regarding the decision dated September 21, 2007 in Appeal No. 2007-0699. As a result of the critical procedural errors made by the Board, Appellants petition to have the rejections of claims 4, 20, 28, 41, and 45 vacated and reversed. Kindly enter Applicants' following remarks without prejudice.

**Reasons for the petition**

The rehearing decision (which in this petition includes the decision) is not based on facts or even on the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. The rehearing decision was not based on facts, especially publically available facts with respect to the teaching or suggestion of the Ramachandran reference. Instead, the rehearing decision was based solely on the Board's unsupported personal opinion. Thus, the rehearing decision is improper because it relies on the results of critical procedural errors and is contrary to both law and fact.

The Board did not resolve the level of ordinary skill in the art in accordance with *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966) with respect to the teaching or suggestion of the Ramachandran reference. The Board's affirmation of the rejection of claims 4, 20, 28, 41, and 45 is incorrectly based solely on the Board's opinion that "Ramachandran reasonably suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art that a 'through-the-wall' type [of] machine is supported by a wall of a bank" (rehearing decision page 4, at lines 1-3).

Evidence that the Board did not resolve the level of ordinary skill in the art can be found in the Board's request for Appellants to provide evidence regarding the level of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the rehearing decision at page 5, lines 4-6 states:

> "Although Appellants, who apparently work for the assignee Diebold, one of the world's leading suppliers of ATMs, are certainly in a position to know how 'through-the-wall' ATMs are mounted, they cite no evidence."

The above statement by the Board acknowledges that Appellants are ones of ordinary skill in the art. Yet the record shows that the Board refused to give any weight to Appellants' remarks regarding Ramachandran's through-the-wall ATM, but instead continued to rely upon its own unsupported personal opinions with respect to Ramachandran's through-the-wall ATM.

In the decision on rehearing the Board for the first time in this appeal process, requested evidence from Appellants and suggested that Appellants should have submitted evidence subsequent to the Board's original decision, of how the "through the wall" ATM shown in the Ramachandran reference (which is owned by Appellants' assignee) is supported. Appellants respectfully submit that the Board improperly requests evidence while knowing that rules 37 C.F.R. § 41.33 and 37 C.F.R. § 41.52 prevented Appellants from freely entering additional evidence. This is clear procedural error.

Nevertheless, in order to fully respond to the Board's request, attached herewith is a publically available document that resolves the level of ordinary skill in the art with respect to through-the-wall ATMs with regard to the Ramachandran reference. The document is titled "1072ix Through The Wall Walk-Up Unit With ix Safe and Polymer Fascia" (File No. 177-385 Rev. 3). The document provides facts which show that the Board clearly erred in affirming the rejections of claims 4, 20, 28, 41, and 45.

Appellants respectfully petition, based on the Board's direct request, that the requested evidence (document) be entered for consideration by the Office, and that the decision of the Board be vacated pending consideration of the evidence the Board has requested.

**Acknowledgments by the Board that Appellants' current arguments were already of record**

1. The rehearing decision (at page 2) acknowledges that Appellants previously argued that the Board erred in their decision with respect to claims 4, 20, 28, 41, and 45.

2. The rehearing decision confirms (e.g., at pages 2 and 3) that Appellants specifically argued that the Board erred in regard to the teaching and suggestion of Ramachandran.

3. The rehearing decision (at page 4, lines 19-22) acknowledges that Appellants argued that a through-the-wall type of ATM (like Ramachandran's ATM relied upon by the Board) is actually supported by a floor behind the wall. That is, Ramachandran's through-the-wall ATM is freestanding, with its customer interface only extending through (but not supported by) the wall.

**Allegations of record made by the Board with respect to Ramachandran**

From the rehearing decision:

- "In our opinion, Ramachandran reasonably suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art that a 'through-the-wall' type machine is supported by a wall of a bank" (rehearing decision page 4, at lines 1-3);
- "That is, Ramachandran suggests that the assembly 40 which houses the ATM components is supported by the wall *even if* it turns out that the method of support is *actually different*" (page 4, at lines 4-7);
- "an ordinary person viewing the ATM fascia 50 in Figures 4 and 7 mounted on the exterior wall of a bank would have been lead to believe that the machine is supported by a wall of the bank" (page 4, at lines 7-10);

- "We noted that 'the wall and mounting are not expressly illustrated' (Op. 23) in Ramachandran, so we are relying on what the reference teaches or suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art" (page 4, at lines 10-12);
- "Our position is that Ramachandran reasonably suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art that '[t]he assembly 40 in Ramachandran is a frame' (Op. 15) and that '[t]he assembly 40 has to be supported somehow by the wall' (Op. 19)" (page 4, at lines 15-18); and
- "We find that Ramachandran at least reasonably suggests supporting the ATM assembly on a wall of a bank" (page 5, at lines 7-8).

From the decision:

- "The assembly 40 in Ramachandran is a frame" (decision page 15 at lines 10-11, regarding claim 4);
- "the assembly 40 in Ramachandran is a frame in an opening in a wall for a through-the-wall ATM. The assembly 40 has to be supported *somehow* by the wall" (page 20 at lines 1-4, regarding claim 20);
- the "assembly 40 [which] must extend through and be supported by a wall in a through-the-wall ATM although the wall and the mounting are not expressly illustrated. It is not necessary for Ramachandran to disclose details that would be *immediately evident* to one of ordinary skill in the art" (page 23 at lines 15-19, regarding claim 28);

- "As discussed in connection with claim 28, Ramachandran discloses a through-the-wall ATM where the assembly 40, which corresponds to a frame, fits in an opening in the wall and is in supporting connection with the wall" (page 29 at lines 6-9, regarding claim 41); and
- "Ramachandran discloses mounting components for a customer station on a frame (assembly 40) in a wall opening in supporting connection with the wall for a through-the-wall configuration" (page 35 at lines 19-21, regarding claim 45).

## CRITICAL ERRORS OF FACT BY THE BOARD

**The Board did not apply the correct legal standard for review**

1. Obviousness requires a showing of prior art knowledge of all recited features and relationships. In addition, before there can be a valid finding of obviousness, there must be some reason based on prior art knowledge to combine known features and relationships in the manner recited in the claim. *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727 (2007). The rehearing decision did not meet this requirement.

There is also no evidence of record that the Board's many opinions (or statements of allegation) are prior art knowledge. Appellants continue to request an affidavit from the Board according to the provisions of 37 C.F R. 1.104(d)(2). Note Appellants' initial affidavit request beginning at page 4, last paragraph, in the Request for Rehearing. Nor is there any evidence of record that the Board's many allegations regarding Ramachandran have one iota of truthfulness or any factual basis.

2. A determination of patentability must be based on evidence of record. *In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 61 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 2002). The rehearing decision did not meet this requirement.

3. An assertion of basic knowledge and common sense not based on any evidence in the record lacks substantial evidence support. *In re Zurko*, 258 F.3d 1379, 59 USPQ2d 1693 (Fed. Cir. 2001). The Board's assertion of basic knowledge was not based on any evidence of record.

4. Determinations as to obviousness are to be based on the standard set forth by the Supreme Court in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966). In making determinations as to obviousness, four factual inquiries must be made, namely:

(A) determining the scope and content of the prior art;

(B) ascertaining the differences between the prior art and each of the claims at issue;

(C) resolving the level of ordinary skill in the art; and

(D) evaluating evidence of secondary considerations.

There is no evidence of record that the Board addressed the basic factual inquiries in accordance with *Graham v. John Deere Co*. For example, the Board did not accurately resolve the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art. One of ordinary skill in the art would know how through-the-wall ATMs are mounted. The attached document provides evidence of mounting details for a through-the-wall ATM. The provided evidence shows that the Board's opinion (which is not an opinion of one skilled in the art) about how through-the-wall ATMs are mounted is in error.

5. The Appellants are not required to prove patentability, as the Board apparently asserts. Conversely, it is the Office which must establish a basis for rejection of the claims under the law as expressly set forth in 35 U.S.C. §102. The Office plainly has not met this burden.

6. The Board itself admits (rehearing decision page 4, at lines 10-12; decision at page 23, lines 15-19) that the wall and mounting are not expressly illustrated in Ramachandran. In place of the required concrete evidence of record, the Board instead substituted an unsupported opinion that Ramachandran somehow suggested the recited features, as previously discussed. The Board also incorrectly asserted (rehearing decision page 4, at lines 1-10) that "even if" it turned out that Ramachandran's method of support was actually different than that method alleged by the Board, the rejection was still valid because "an ordinary person viewing" the Figures of Ramachandran "would have been led to believe that the machine is supported by a wall of the bank."

However, the many Board opinions, allegations, and beliefs regarding Ramachandran (and relied upon in the rehearing decision) are false. Nor are the allegations even reasonable. Just because the Board (apparently the referenced "ordinary person") is fooled into thinking that a through-the-wall ATM is supported by a wall, does not convey to the thinking of one of ordinary skill in the relevant art.

Again a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Nor are the unsupported and relied upon opinions made by the Board the legal standard for review. The procedural requirements of the Office were not respected. However, as the Board in its decision has asked Appellants to show that the Board's unsupported factual conclusions are wrong, the Board's decision should be vacated and the requested evidence enclosed herewith considered.

**The document's teaching**

Particularly note the lower right Figure on page 3 of the enclosed document. This Figure shows (with respect to the ATM passing through the wall opening) that there is a 10 mm (3/8 inch) gap between the fascia bottom and the wall opening bottom, and that there is also an 8 mm (5/16 inch) gap between the fascia top and the wall opening top. One having ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the gaps prevent the ATM frame from being supported by the wall. That is, the document shows that in a through-the-wall type of ATM (like the ATM relied upon in Ramachandran), the ATM frame is *not* supported by a wall.

Furthermore, note the ATM leveling (support) legs and the stated ATM weight (1,500 pounds). That is, the document also teaches that because of the enormous weight of an ATM, special support structure (not a conventional wall) is needed to support the ATM. One skilled in common wall construction and structure would have understood that a conventional wall would not be used to support an ATM.

This publically available document could have been easily obtained by the Board via an Internet search.

**Prior art knowledge invalidates the Board's many allegations**

As previously indicated, the enclosed document provides evidence that Ramachandran does not teach or suggest the features relied upon by the Board in affirming the rejections of claims 4, 20, 28, 41, and 45. The document proves that the Board's many unsupported opinions regarding Ramachandran are plainly not true. The document shows that Ramachandran teaches away from (as Appellants have continually argued) an ATM frame supported by an interior

building wall (as alleged by the Board in affirming the rejections), especially where the frame supports an ATM component. A decision that relies on unsupported opinion, rather than factual evidence of record, while at the same time makes a request for Appellants to submit rebuttal evidence, that until issuance of the decision Appellants were not authorized by the Rules to submit, is plainly procedurally and legally improper.

## CONCLUSION

Regardless of whether the requested evidence (document) is provided entry by the Office, the publically available facts in the document show that the Board clearly erred in affirming the rejections of claims 4, 20, 28, 41, and 45 (and the claims dependent thereon). As a result, Appellants petition to vacate the decision and have these claim rejections reversed in order to correct the record.

Appellants' petition should be granted for the reasons presented herein. The undersigned is willing to discuss any aspect of the petition by telephone at the Office's convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

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Daniel D. Wasil Reg. No. 45,303
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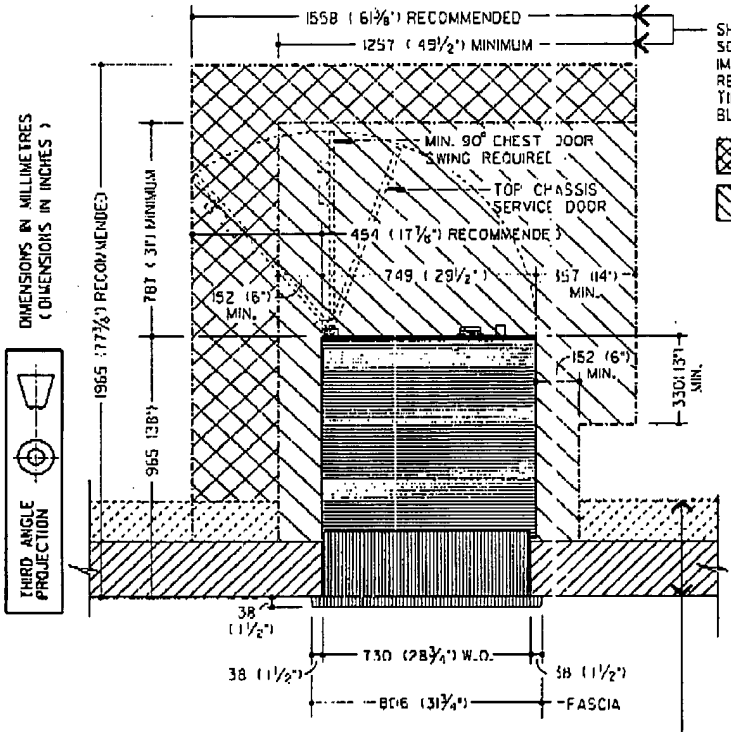
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES (DIMENSIONS IN INCHES)

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

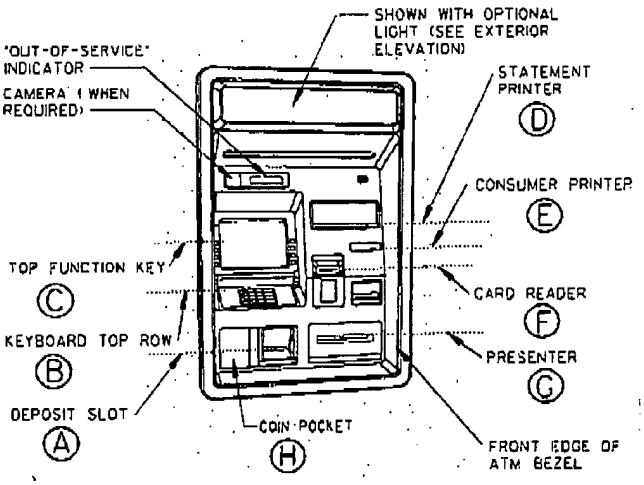



PLAN VIEW

SHOWN IS THE MINIMUM/RECOMMENDED AREA REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION AND SERVICE. THESE DIMENSIONS SHOWN MAY BE INCREASED WHEREVER POSSIBLE TO IMPROVE INSTALLATION AND SERVICE ACCESS. USE OF ANY AREA LESS THAN THE RECOMMENDED AREA MAY RESULT IN AN INCREASE IN INSTALLATION AND SERVICE TIME. CONSULT WITH DIEBOLD INSTALLATION/SERVICE BRANCH FOR SPECIAL BUILDING CONDITIONS.

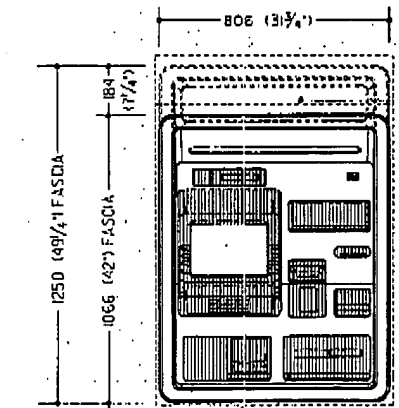
RECOMMENDED SERVICE AREA

MINIMUM SERVICE AREA



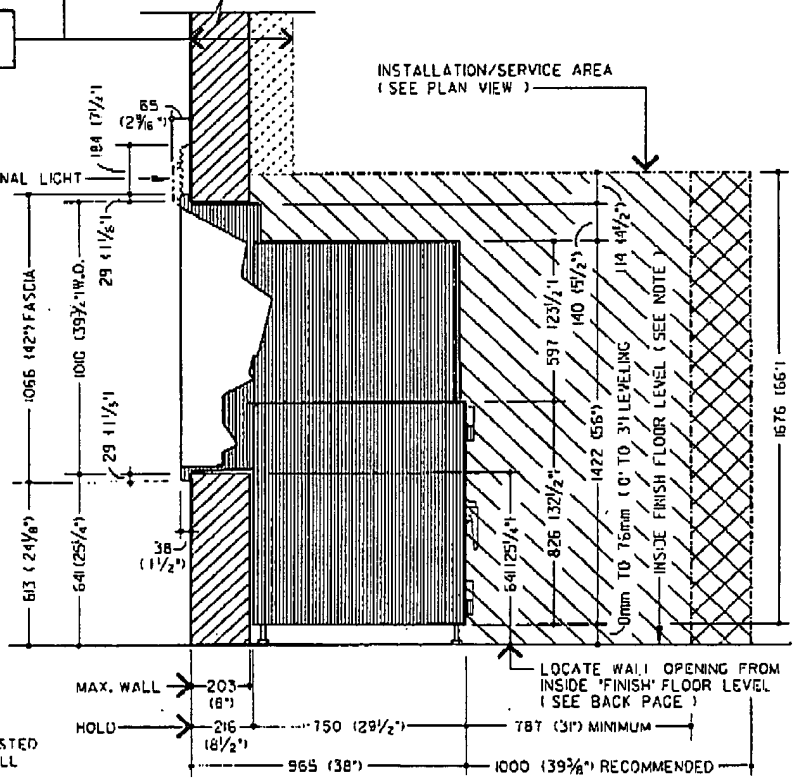

PERSPECTIVE

FOR WALLS OVER 203mm (8") SEE BACK PAGE




NOTE:
ALLOW 06mm (¼") MINIMUM CLEARANCE ON SIDES AND BOTTOM AND 25mm (1") AT THE TOP.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION




NOTE:
INSIDE FLOOR LEVEL MUST BE THE SAME AS OUTSIDE SIDEWALK LEVEL FOR OPTIMUM ACCESS. IF INSIDE FLOOR IS HIGHER OR LOWER THAN OUTSIDE, DIMENSION FOR LOCATING WALL OPENING WILL HAVE TO BE ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY AND OPTIMUM ACCESS REQUIREMENTS WILL NOT BE MET.

VERTICAL SECTION

PAGE 1 OF 4

FILE NO. 177-385 REV. 3

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES ( DIMENSIONS IN INCHES )

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

## CONDUIT AND JUNCTION BOX REQUIREMENTS

1. 25mm (1") METAL CONDUIT FROM ALARM CONTROL CABINET JUNCTION BOX TO 102mm(4") SQ. X 54mm(2⅛") DP. JUNCTION BOX ( ALL BY E.C. ) DIEBOLD TO PROVIDE FLAT COVER WITH TAMPER SWITCH.
2. WHEN "SECUROMATIC" AFTER HOUR DEPOSITORY IS TO BE CONNECTED TO ATM UNIT, E.C. TO RUN 19 mm (¾") METAL CONDUIT FROM 102 mm (4") SQ. X 54mm (2⅛") DP. JUNCTION BOX TO AFTER HOUR DEPOSITORY.
3. E.C. TO RUN 19 mm (¾") LIQUID TIGHT FLEX METAL CONDUIT OR 19 mm(¾") RIGID CONDUIT FROM JUNCTION BOX TO CABLE CONNECTING PLATE.
4. 19mm(¾") METAL CONDUIT AND UNSWITCHED ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO 102mm(4") SQ. X 54 mm (2⅛") DP. JUNCTION BOX WITH RECEPTACLE WITHIN 1184mm ( 86") OF SIDE OR FRONT CONNECTING PLATE. BOTTOM CONNECTION MUST BE COMPENSATED ACCORDINGLY ( ALL BY E.C. ) ( SEE POWER REQUIREMENTS ).
5. E.C. TO SUPPLY COMPATIBLE RECEPTACLE FOR COUNTRY SPECIFIC PLUG-IN CONNECTOR SUPPLIED WITH UNIT. POWER CORD LENGTH 2184mm ( 86") FROM SIDE OF UNIT.

FOR DESK TOP MODEMS- NO CONDUIT REQUIRED FOR DATA LINE CABLE. MODEM MUST BE INSTALLED WITHIN 12802mm (42'-0") CABLE RUN OF THE UNIT.

DATA CABLE MUST BE AT LEAST 51mm (2") FROM ANY A.C. POWER CABLE.

DESK TOP MODEMS MUST BE WITHIN 1828mm (6'-0") OF A STANDARD, SINGLE PHASE, THREE-WIRE OUTLET.

**NOTE:**

JUNCTION BOXES MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN 2184mm ( 86") OF CONNECTING PLATE. ( LENGTH OF ELECTRICAL POWER CABLE PROVIDED WITH UNIT ), LOCATE IN AN EASILY ACCESSIBLE AREA.

BOXES CAN BE FLUSH MOUNTED WITH CONCEALED CONDUIT FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION OR BOXES CAN BE SURFACE MOUNTED WITH EXPOSED CONDUIT FOR EXISTING CONSTRUCTION.

## SPECIFICATIONS

### PHYSICAL SECURITY

THE SECURITY SAFE MEETS THE BANK PROTECTION ACT 82 STAT 2 15, 12 USC 882, AND MEETS THE ATTACK TEST PER UL 291-15. THE SAFE DOOR HAS A POSITIVE RELOCKING FEATURE. THE SAFE DOOR IS CONTROLLED BY A GROUP 2 COMBINATION LOCK WITH OR WITHOUT KEYLOCKING DIAL CAPABILITY OR OPTIONAL ELECTRONIC LOCK.

### ALARM PROTECTION

THE UL-LISTED SAFE IS EQUIPPED WITH A BASIC ALARM SENSOR PACKAGE. THE BASIC PACKAGE INCLUDES A SAFE DOOR OPEN SWITCH, ALARM SHUNTING SWITCH, AND RATE-OF-RISE HEAT SENSOR.

### POWER REQUIREMENTS

THE ATM REQUIRES A SINGLE-PHASE THREE-WIRE UNSWITCHED POWER OUTLET. WIRING TO THE ATM MUST USE A THIRD-WIRE EARTH GROUND (CONDUIT GROUND IS NOT ACCEPTABLE). THE POWER SUPPLIED MUST BE AS SPECIFIED BELOW:

100-127 VAC (+6%,-10%) 50Hz (+/-1%) SINGLE PHASE
100-127 VAC (+6%,-10%) 60Hz (+/-1%) SINGLE PHASE
200-240 VAC (+/-10%) 50Hz (+/-1%) SINGLE PHASE
200-240 VAC (+/-10%) 60Hz (+/-1%) SINGLE PHASE

POWER TO THE ATM MAY BE A BRANCH OR DEDICATED SERVICE AND MUST BE PROTECTED BY A SAFETY QUICK-DISCONNECT DEVICE TO BREAK LINE VOLTAGE (SUCH AS A CIRCUIT BREAKER AT THE ELECTRICAL SERVICE PANEL). THE QUICK DISCONNECT DEVICE (OR CIRCUIT BREAKER) MUST TURN OFF THE LINE VOLTAGE AT THE AMPERAGE SPECIFIED BELOW.

100-127 VAC SERVICE, DISCONNECT AT 20 AMPERES
200-240 VAC SERVICE, DISCONNECT AT 10 AMPERES

INSTALLATIONS OUTSIDE THE U.S.A. MUST INCLUDE EARTH FAULT PROTECTION.

OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES SHARING POWER ON A COMMON BRANCH CIRCUIT MUST CONFORM TO THE SAME CONDUCTED INTERFERENCE STANDARDS AS THE ATM.

### POWER USAGE FOR WALK-UP ATM

| MACHINE STATUS | ① STANDARD DEVICES | ② COLOR MONITOR | ③ MAXIMUM DEVICES |
|---|---|---|---|
| IDLE (NO TRANSACTION) | 195 WATTS | 300 WATTS | 850 WATTS |
| TRANSACTION (DISPENSE) IN PROGRESS | 320 WATTS | 425 WATTS | 975 WATTS |

① CTP OR HTP PROCESSOR, MONOCHROME MONITOR, MOTORIZED CARD READER, JOURNAL PRINTER, CONSUMER PRINTER, STANDARD DEPOSITER, AND FOUR-HIGH DISPENSER.

② SAME AS (1) ABOVE WITH 381(15") COLOR MONITOR REPLACING 229 (9") MONOCHROME MONITOR.

③ SAME AS (2) ABOVE WITH HEATER.

THE POWER USE DEPENDS ON THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF DEVICES PRESENT IN THE ATM, AND THE TYPE OF TRANSACTION THE ATM IS PERFORMING.

### HEAT OUTPUT

3,327 BTU/HR MAX. WITH HEATERS (DISPENSE) - 1,024 BTU/HR WITHOUT HEATERS (IDLE).

### OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

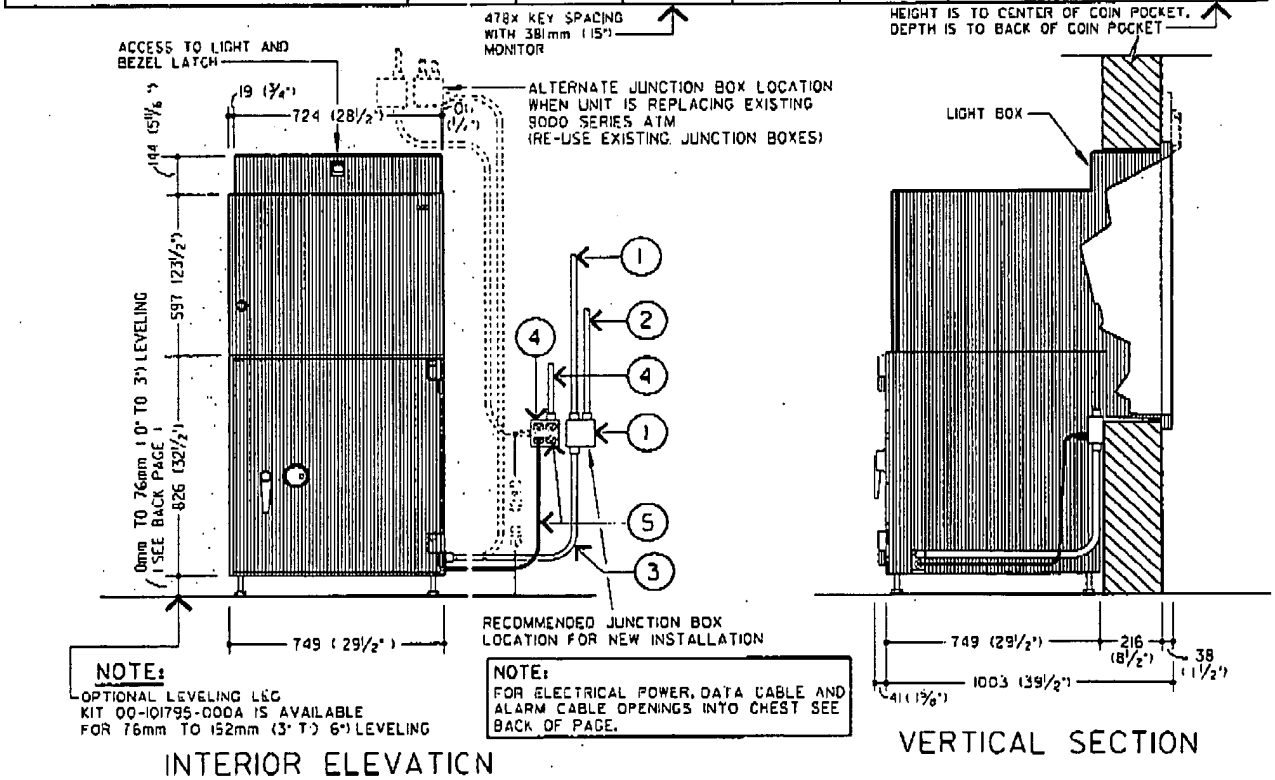
SAFE LOCATION — 10° C TO 38° C (50° F TO 100° F) RELATIVE HUMIDITY (NON-CONDENSING) 20 TO 80% AT 32° C (90° F), 20 TO 55% AT 38° C (100° F)

FASCIA LOCATION — -34° C TO 54° C (-30° F TO 130° F) RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS TO 100%

### WEIGHT OF UNIT

680 kg (1,500 LBS.)

| | DEPOSIT SLOT (A) | CONSUMER KEYBOARD TOP ROW (B) | TOP FUNCTION KEY (C) | STATEMENT PRINTER (D) | CONSUMER PRINTER (E) | CARD READER (F) | PRESENTER (G) | COIN POCKET (H) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HEIGHT FROM BOTTOM OF SAFE (WITHOUT LEVELING LEGS) | 681 (26⅞") | 909 (35⅞") | 1095 (43⅛") | 1189 (46⅞") | 1080 (42½") | 1000 (39⅜") | 711 (28") | 709 (27⅞") |
| DEPTH FROM FRONT EDGE OF ATM BEZEL (WITH STANDARD WALL COLLAR) | 197 (7¾") | 244 (9⅝") | 289 (11⅜") | 184 (7¼") | 165 (6½") | 162 (6⅜") | 143 (5⅝") | 221 (8⅞") |




**NOTE:**
OPTIONAL LEVELING LEG KIT 00-101795-000A IS AVAILABLE FOR 76mm TO 152mm (3" TO 6") LEVELING

**NOTE:**
FOR ELECTRICAL POWER, DATA CABLE AND ALARM CABLE OPENINGS INTO CHEST SEE BACK OF PAGE.

INTERIOR ELEVATION

VERTICAL SECTION

PAGE 2 OF 4

"ALL DIMENSIONS AND DESIGN CRITERIA SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE."

FILE NO. 177-385 REV. 3

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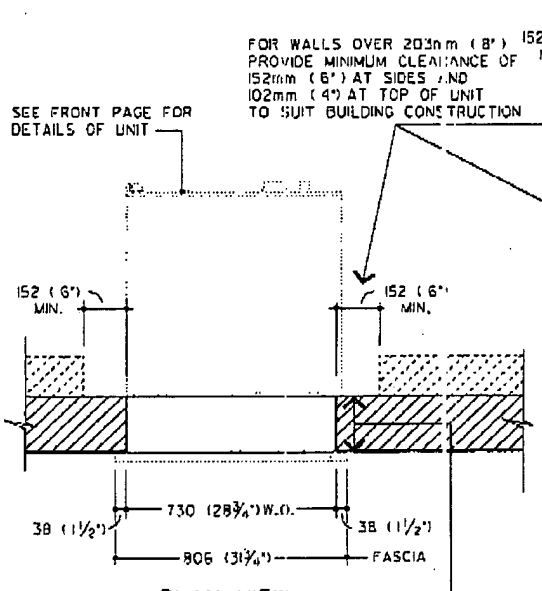
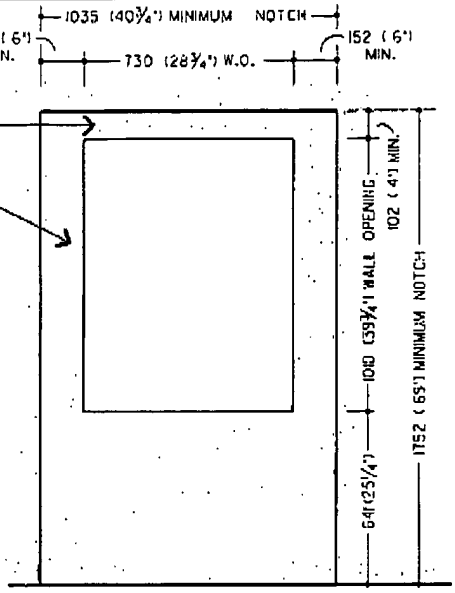
THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

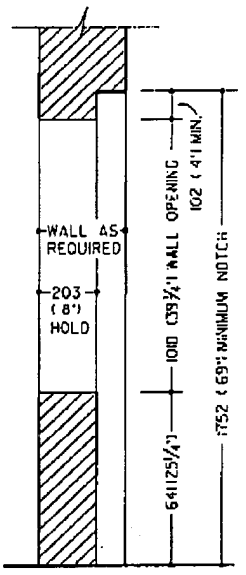



PLAN VIEW




INTERIOR ELEVATION

NOTE:
DETAIL FOR WALLS OVER 203mm ( 8")



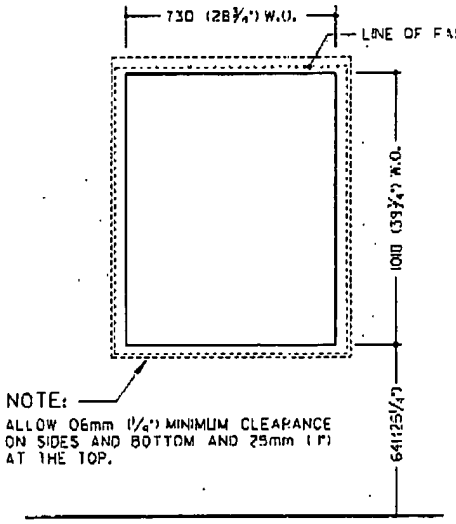

SECTION

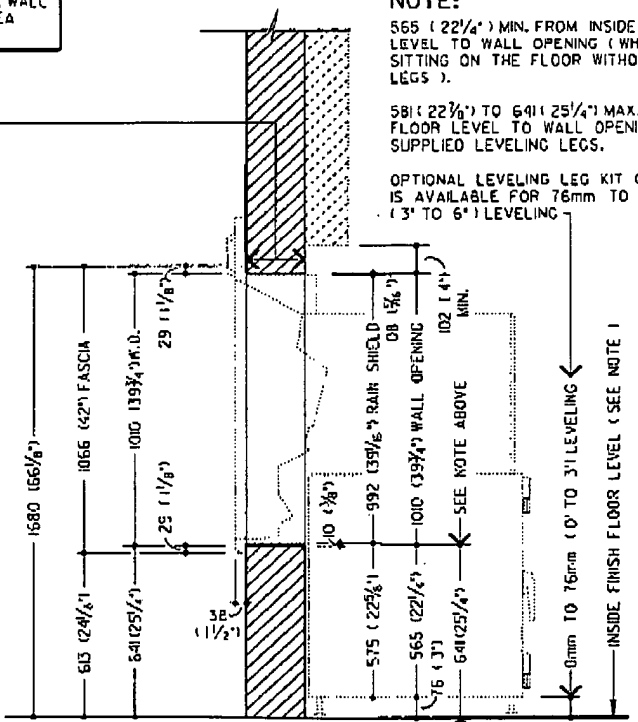
203mm ( 8 ) MAX. WALL THICKNESS IN AREA OF UNIT

NOTE:
565 ( 22¼" ) MIN. FROM INSIDE "FINISHED" FLOOR LEVEL TO WALL OPENING ( WHEN UNIT IS SITTING ON THE FLOOR WITHOUT LEVELING LEGS ).

581 ( 22⅞" ) TO 641 ( 25¼" ) MAX. FROM INSIDE FLOOR LEVEL TO WALL OPENING WHEN USING SUPPLIED LEVELING LEGS.

OPTIONAL LEVELING LEG KIT 00-101795-000A IS AVAILABLE FOR 76mm TO 152mm ( 3" TO 6" ) LEVELING




NOTE:
INSIDE FLOOR LEVEL MUST BE THE SAME AS OUTSIDE SIDEWALK LEVEL FOR OPTIMUM ACCESS. IF INSIDE FLOOR IS HIGHER OR LOWER THAN OUTSIDE, DIMENSION FOR LOCATING WALL OPENING WILL HAVE TO BE ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY OR OPTIMUM ACCESS REQUIREMENTS WILL NOT BE MET.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION

VERTICAL SECTION

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*ALL DIMENSIONS AND DESIGN CRITERIA SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE!

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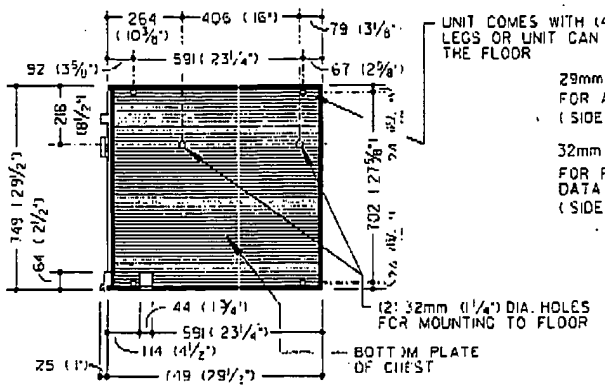
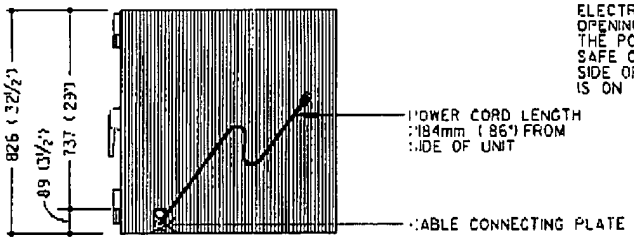
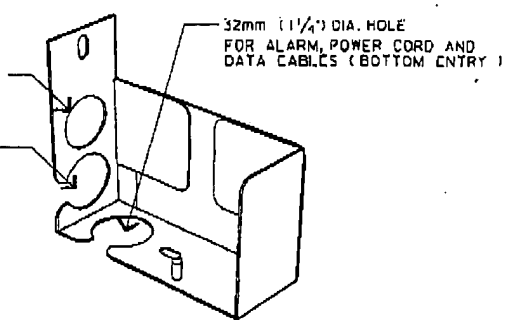



PLAN VIEW




SIDE VIEW




POWER CABLE PLATE

## NOTE:

ELECTRICAL AND DATA CABLING ENTERS THE ATM THROUGH A CABLE ENTRY OPENING ON THE SIDE OF THE SAFE. CABLES ENTERING THE ATM PASS THROUGH THE POWER CABLE PLATE WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THE INSIDE WALL OF THE SAFE OVER THE CABLE ENTRY OPENING. CABLING CAN ENTER FROM THE SIDE OR OPTIONALLY FROM UNDER THE ATM. THE CABLE ENTRY OPENING IS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE SAFE AS VIEWED FROM THE REAR OF THE ATM.

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES (DIMENSIONS IN INCHES)

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION

## GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

SIGNAL CABLE RUN CONSTRAINTS

THE FOLLOWING CHART ITEMIZES THE PHYSICAL SPACING REQUIREMENTS OF THE SIGNAL CABLE RUN WITH RESPECT TO OTHER POWER AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CABLE RUN.

| TYPE OF ELECTRICAL RUN | POWER OF ELECTRICAL RUN | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | BELOW 2 KVA | 2-5 KVA | ABOVE 5 KVA |
| FLUORESCENT, NEON OR INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES | 127mm (5") | 127mm (5") | 127mm (5") |
| UNSHIELDED POWER LINE OR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT | 127mm (5") | 305mm (12") | 610mm (2'-0") |
| UNSHIELDED POWER LINES OR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WITH SIGNAL CABLES ENCLOSED IN GROUNDED CONDUIT | 64mm (2½") | 152mm (6") | 305mm (12") |
| POWER LINES IN GROUNDED CONDUIT WITH SIGNAL CABLES IN GROUNDED CONDUIT | 30mm (1⅛") | 76mm (3") | 152mm (6") |

SIGNAL CABLE INSTALLATION CONSTRAINTS

RELATIVE CARE IS REQUIRED WHEN INSTALLING SIGNAL CABLES IN CONDUITS. UNLIKE POWER AND LIGHTING CABLE, SIGNAL CABLES HAVE SMALL CONDUCTORS AND LIGHT INSULATION AND WILL NOT WITHSTAND AS MUCH STRAIN IN INSTALLATION. THE FOLLOWING CHART SUMMARIZES SOME COMMON CONDUIT PARAMETERS. THE SUM OF THE CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS OF CABLES BEING INSTALLED IN CONDUIT SHOULD NOT EXCEED 40% OF THE AREA OF THE CONDUIT.

| CONDUIT SIZE (INCHES) | INTERNAL DIAMETER (INCHES) | AREA-SQUARE INCHES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 100% | 40% | 33% | 25% |
| ½" | .622 | .30 | .12 | .099 | .075 |
| ¾" | .824 | .53 | .21 | .175 | .132 |
| 1" | 1.049 | .86 | .34 | .283 | .215 |
| 1¼" | 1.380 | 1.50 | .60 | .495 | .375 |
| 1½" | 1.610 | 2.04 | .81 | .673 | .510 |
| 2" | 2.067 | 3.36 | 1.34 | 1.109 | .840 |

FOR CONDUIT RUNS 15.5 METRES TO 30.5 METRES (50 TO 100 FEET), NOT MORE THAN 33% OF CONDUIT AREA SHOULD BE USED

FOR CONDUIT RUNS OVER 30.5 METRES (100 FEET), NOT MORE THAN 25% OF CONDUIT AREA SHOULD BE USED.

EACH 90° CONDUIT BEND MAY BE ESTIMATED AS EQUAL TO THE FRICTION OF A 9.15 METRES (30 FOOT) LENGTH STRAIGHT LEVEL CONDUIT. IF MORE THAN TWO 90° BENDS ARE USED IN CONDUIT RUN, INSERT A PULL BOX.

ELECTRO STATIC DISCHARGE

STATIC ELECTRICITY CHARGES ARE BUILT UP AS A RESULT OF CONTACT WITH CERTAIN FLOOR COVERINGS AND FURNITURE. A DISCHARGE OF THIS BUILD UP CAN CAUSE DISCOMFORT TO PEOPLE AND POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT. THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS SHOULD BE TAKEN WHENEVER POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE CHANCE OF STATIC DISCHARGE PROBLEMS.

AVOID RELATIVE HUMIDITY VALUES OF LESS THAN 40%. TREAT FLOOR COVERINGS AROUND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WITH STATIC REDUCING AGENTS COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE.

EXTERNAL CABLING

PLEASE REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE ATM LITHO FOR DETAILS FOR TERMINAL CABLE ACCESS. JUNCTION BOXES, CONDUIT, ETC., ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CUSTOMER. LOCAL CODES WILL DICTATE LOCATION AND MATERIALS TO BE USED IN ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS.

NEGATIVE PRESSURE CONSTRAINTS

TO PREVENT COLD WEATHER OPERATING PROBLEMS DUE TO INDUCTION OF OUTSIDE AIR AND ACCOMPANYING INCURSION OF DIRT, ATM SHOULD BE HOUSED IN A POSITIVE PRESSURE ENVIRONMENT. HOWEVER, NEGATIVE PRESSURE (VACUUM) NOT EXCEEDING (.05") $H_2O$ IS ACCEPTABLE. TALL BUILDINGS ARE ESPECIALLY PRONE TO HAVING NEGATIVE PRESSURE VALUES GREATER THAN (.05") SPECIAL ENGINEERING WILL BE REQUIRED IF THIS SPECIFIED NEGATIVE PRESSURE IS EXCEEDED.



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